To the Stockholders of the

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company. The President and Directors in accordance with usage and the provisions of the charter, respectfully submit to the Stockholders the 6th Annual Report of the operations of this company, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1858, and the present condition of its affairs.

Since your last annual meeting it has pleased the Allwise Creator, to take from our councils, Thomas Miller, Esq., of Granville, an early and most devoted friend of this work. He was ever a zealous advocate of its prosperity and well doing; and during a long connection with the Boad, proved an agreeable associate and an able, useful and efficient auxiliary in its lebors. The vacancy thus occasioned the Board deemed it advisable not to fill-the exigencies of the service not requiring it, and the annual meeting of the stockholders being not distant. The Report of the Treasurer with the usual bal-

ance sheet and the statistical tables accompanying it, will exhibit the financial and business operations of the company, for the fiscal year just closed.

The earnings of the Road have been, from Freight \$149,551,65; from Passengers \$72,628,67; from Mail \$9,900; and from others sources \$719amounting in the aggregate to \$232,799.32. The total expenses have been \$154,465,07; leaving a balance of \$76,573,59. Out of this sum eight thousand dollars have been carried to the sinking fund and a dividend of six per cent declared on the capital stock -amounting to the sum of \$58,398,00, payable on 12th December next, leaving a ballance of \$10,175,-59 applicable to future disbursements.

It is the practice of Railroad companies to set down to construction or extraordinary account, many items which properly belong to, and should be charged under the head of ordinary expenses.— In the Report of the Treasurer now submitted, the proper discrimination is aimed at, and all expenditures belonging to the latter class are charged as such; thus swelling the amount for such objects, during the last year beyond that of any previous

The Board have not deemed it advisable to make the improvements at the various depots on the line, and at the N. C. station, suggested and recommended in their last annual report. The state of the finances-the current demands upon the treasury, and a prudent regard for the interests of the company, admonished against so large an expenditure. -At Milbrook, Brown's and Wake, accommodations have been erected for the Section Master and hands. Similar accommodations will be required at several other places during the current year.

The bridge over Roanoke at Gaston, has been completed, and a noble structure it is. The wooden drains between Gaston, and Weldon with the exception of five, have been renewed with stone in a most substantial and pernament manner. It has been found necessary to purchase and put on the track a great many cross ties; this will be a source of expenditure for several years, as it is advisable to continue such repairs annually till the whole be renewed.

The bridge over Tar river is undergoing thorough than when first built. An inspection and examination of the other bridges on the line are proposed and in progress; and repairs where necessary, with a view to strength and permanency will be madea skilful builder has been employed for that purpose, and materials already obtained.

A large ditching force whose labors will not be completed sooner than the first of January next, has been employed during the year-the attendant expense is necessarily heavy. No expense or labor, however, have been better employed, since the condition of the main track of the road, upon which the safety and success of running chiefly depends, was never better at any former period.

The locomotive engines and car equipment of the company, have been well kept up; and the expenses of the transportation department have been consequently great. One new locomotive (the Mordecai,) of twenty tons, from the shops of R. Norris & Son, has been added to the list, and has proved to be all we could desire. Two superior secend class and baggage cars, (one of which was built in our own shops,) have been put on the road. We have also built fourteen flat cars and rebuilt tifteen house cars; and the repairs of others have been greater than in former years, owing to the increased business and the inadequate supply of such stock.

Our trains have run with great regularity and safety, not a single passenger has been injured. An unfortunate occurrance happened in Raleigh, occasioned by a man jumping from the train while in. motion between the depots, and falling under it, causing death. Accidents causing delay and failure in connection, have been very few. For this, much credit is due to the industry, energy and fidelity of the suborninates and operatives in your employand they deserve at your hands all praise. The safety in running, and the striking decrease of accidents, to our cars during the past year, attest as well the strength and efficiency of the rolling stock of the company, as the excellent condition of the track; and the highest credit is due the Superintendent and Master Machinist, for the skill and energy employed in their respective departments. The appended statement of the master machinist will exhibit the condition and value of the rolling stock and

materials on hand. The insufficiency of our shops and buildings at Raleigh, resulting from the small space within which they are confined, as well as the contracted room for labor render it indispensable that measures should be taken, either to enlarge the present building, or to build others of suitable capacity. Sheds for cars are greatly needed; and an engine house almost indispensable. The injury to cars and machinery, unavoidable in their present exposed condition, will far exceed the interest on an investment requir-

Notwithstanding the almost unexampled monetary crisis, with which the country has been visited during the past year, and the consequent stagnation and derangment of all business, embarrassing every interest and subjecting to the severest trials Rail Roads and other Institutions-involving some in bankruptcy and ruin and causing others to suspend, it is cause of much congratulation, that this company by the practice of the most rigid economy, and postponing works, almost indispensible, have been able to sustain itself-to continue its regular operations, to meet promptly all its liabilities, and to pay the usual dividend. With such a result before us, and in view of the fact that industry and enterprise are now unfettered and business has resumed its accustomed channels, we are encouraged to believe that with the present tariff of rates, and without a recurrence of the late pressure, we shall be able to realize an income sufficient to pay a dividend of six per cent, and to appropriate a sum annually to the improvements so much needed on the line. The Raleigh & Gaston Railroad is not only becoming a favorite avenue for the quick and cheap transit of tonnage to the West, but is now one of the important links of the great central line of travel, which is gaining rapidly in public favor, and which is destined to be the great competitor of the East Tennessee & Va. route for Northern and Southern travel. We beg leave to call your attention to the suggestion in our last aunual report in regard to the Coalfield Road, and respectfully to submit to the stockholders the propriety of some action commensurate with its im-

There are no institutions whose expenditures bear so great a proportion to their recipts as those of railroads; and the importance of cultivating, in a spirit of justice and fairness, the sources of supply with which to meet such expenditures, cannot be too highly appreciated. It should not be expected that railroads will long retain the favor of government, or possess the confidence of capitalists, if they involve the one in debt and produce loss to the other. It would seem but just that their operations should be so conducted as to yield to the state the interest she is obliged to pay annually upon her investment, and to individuals a reasonable and fair remuneration for their outlay; otherwise the advantage of works constructed at large cost to the whole people, would be exclusively enjoyed by the very small portion relatively who use them, and the burdens of taxation be most unequally distributed. A system of such apparent injustice would not long be tolerated. The spirit of improvement which has done, and is doing, so much for the State and for the people, would sink under it, and the most calamitous results

In conclusion it gives us the greatest pleasure to an-

and the kindest feeling exist between all the companies on the connecting lines, and that the co-operation of each in every just arrangement in regard to through freights and tickets, has been most cordial. Respectfully submitted,

W. J. HAWKINS, Pres. Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1858.

THE COMMITTEE OF FINANCE REPORT That they have examined the books and accounts in the Tresurer's office, and find them correctly and

By reference to the statements of the Treasurer, accompanying his Annual Report, the receipts of the fiscal year ending 80th September, 1858, from all sources, will be found to be

Expenditures (paid out) during that period. 156,465 07

\$76,334 25 Leaving a balance of By reference to statement D, of the Treasurer's Report, there appears to be in the Treasury, including the balance brought forward from the last year, the amount of \$76,578 59

29,757 53

Of this amouunt there is applicable to the dividend of this year. \$58,398 00 To Sinking Fund, To unpaid dividends of 8,000 00 former years, To debt owing by the

Making the sum of \$97,078 53 This sum shows the exact condition of the finances of the Company, from which t will be seen that the floating debt of

Company, not yet due,

the Company is the sum of

This is for the purchase of locomotives and other articles now on the road, and payments for which do not fall due until the ensuing year. The sinking fund, for the redemption of the funded debt was, at the last annual meeting, \$27,700 00 Amount carried to said fund this year, 8,000 00

Making at this time the amount of \$35,700 00 which is to the credit of that fund, and is invested in the bonds of the Company which have been redeemed, or in bonds of the State of North Carolina. The value of the Rolling Stock, as will appear

from the report of the Master Machin-\$202,710 00 Showing an increase over the previous year of

The track-way of the road is in good order and much improved. Mapy new sills have been supplied where needed, and it has been materially benefitted by thorough ditching and draining on the sides, and your committee would state that the Superintendent of the road, Mr. P. A. Dunn, deserves credit for the faithful attention which he has given to these important repairs.

The Bridge at Gaston has been completed and may justly be called one of the best structures of the kind in the Southern Sates. The necessary repairs have been made to the Bridge over Tar River, and it is now, in the opinion of your committee, stronger than it was when first complered. The other bridges are in a safe condition, and are hav. ing the necessary repairs put upon them.

The Culverts and other masonary are in good order, with the exception of the culvert nearest Weldon, the lower wings of which have partially given way and may need some repairs before a great Your committee would direct especial attention to

the condition of the depots on the road, the necessity for buildings for the protection of locomotives and cars, and the enlargemen; of the Workshops. At Weldon, we labor under great disadvantages, both in regard to the accommodation of passengers and freight.

Your committee would recommend that a Warehouse be built for the storage of freight, and that some arrangements be made, either for running the trains under the present shed, or for building a shed for their better protection, and affording more facilities for the accommodation of passengers,

At Henderson and Franklinton new Depots are needed. Reception rooms at all the Depots on the road for the accommotion of passengers are also much wanted.

It is true, that to make these additional repairs would call for too large an expenditure of money at once, but your committee would respectfully suggest that they be made as fast as the finances of the Company will permit.

Your committee would further call the attention of the stockholders to the necessity of effecting insurance on some or all of the bridges, especially on the bridge over Tar River. For, by reference to all railroad reports, the heaviest items in their expenditures are for the construction of bridges, and should these, by accident, be burnt, a whole year's dividend may be consumed in the re-construction, while by a small annual outlay, should accidents occur from fire, much might be saved.

Your committee would respectfully suggest that the Superintendent of the road be required to make an annual report of the matters which fall under his charge, in addition to the report of the President, Treasurer, and Machinist.

The attention of your committee has been called to the complaints make along the line of the road against the tariffs of freights which have been charged during the past year, especially to the discriminations made on those articles passing over the shorter distances on our road.

Upon mature deliberation, and a thorough examination of the tariff, your committee were of opinion that some revision and alterations were needed. For while your committee were fully impressed that railroads should so regulate their tolls as to support themselves and pay to the stockholders a fair and remunerative dividend on their investments, they still believe that by a system of too high charges and unfair discriminations (though paying at first) the patrons of the road might be driven to seek some other road to market.

There is a reciprocal dependence and mutual interest between the producer, the mechanic and the merchant, and Railroad Companies, which should cause them to be co-laborers. If by high charges for transportation the farmer

s unable successfully to convey his produce to market, of course he will make no great effort to increase his production. The object of Railroad Companies should be, to

stimulate an increased production, and to promote the sale and dissemination of the production of the country, whether vegetable, animal or cereal. In the situation in which our road is placed, with

competing lines on every side, it should be the policy of its managers to extend, instead of diminishing, the facilities of transpotation both of freight and passengers; and occupying the position of affording an outlet to so many markets, no discriminations in favor of either should be made, but the charges should be fairly and equitably apportioned according to distance, and the trouble of loading and unloading.

market will be sought out, and the current of trade once diverted from our road, it will be almost impessible to recall it.

Impressed with these views, your Committee called the attention of the President to this subject, and are pleased to state that the President and Di rectors have had this matter under consideration, and have made alteration in the tariff to remedy the matters complained of, which we hope will prove satisfactory to the sensible and fair-minded portion of the patrons of our Road.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

T. BROWN VENABLE, Ch'mp. THE GREAT HUMBOLDT .- M. Von Humboldt has selebrated his ninetyeth birthday. An English correspondent writing from Berlin, says that "never did a conqueror receive congratulations from so many persons and such great distances as the postboy had to carry on Tuesday morning to the wellknown house in the Oransienburger strasse. Those who have been fortunate enough to enjoy a peep at the fifth volume of Kosmos, which is still under his hands, assert that neither in style nor contents does it in the least yield to the four volumes which preceeded it. Humboldt himself is said to be of opinion that he will die next spring, just after having completed the last of the task he has undertaken. But his friends who observe him speak differently, and are bold enough to predict that this time he will prove to be altogether in error, and that a very different celebration from that which he anticipates nounce to the stockholders, that the utmost harmony | will next year take place in his house."

For the Standard. TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEXT LEGISLA-TURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Permit me to call your attention to the following article taken, from a recent number of the Medical Journal of North-Carolina. It meets the wishes, I am confident, not only of every honorable and well qualified physician, but of the great mass of the people, notwithstanding the efforts of medical demagogues to induce legislators to believe that a Medi-cal Board would be unpopular with your constitu-

The complexion of the next Legislature-its character for ability, State pride, and devotion to the public interests, have already developed strong hopes in the friends of this important measure of public good, that another Legislature will not adjourn without erecting this long-neglected safeguard to the public health. MEDICUS. New Hanover Co., Oct. 1858.

A BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS FOR

THE STATE. At the late meeting of the Medical Society of North-Carolina, the subject of a Medical Board was thoroughly discussed, and a Committee appointed to petition the Legislature in reference to it.

It must be a source of infinite delight to every Physician who properly appreciates his profession, to know that a decided move has been made in this matter, and that there is now a prospect for the passage of such a measure as will protect the people from imposition by excluding the ignorant and unworthy from our ranks. As for ourselves, we rejoice in this action, regarding it as the most positive and practical proof of the efficiency of our State Organization, and hailing it as the harbinger of a prouder day for Medicine in North Carolina. If Nothing more is accomplished at this time, it will at least serve to show by what spirit the members of our society are actuated; it will demonstrate, both to the Physicians and the People, that we appreciate the necessity for reform, and are zealously laboring to secure that most desirable object; it will teach those of our Colleges which have so long and persistently

"Bent the pliant hinges of the knee, That thrift may follow fawning,"

that we cannot countenance those disgraceful mockeries wherein all the paraphernalia of learning is invoked to invest with dignity and importance the annual distribution of Diplomas which are no longer badges of honor or proof of proficiency, but unmeaning records upon which venality has written the story of its own disgrace; and it will serve as a line of demarkation between the real friends of medicine, and those who, though enlisted under her most honorable banner, have prostituted the Profession, as they would sell their souls, for the gratification of personal ambition, the accumulation of wealth, or the advancement of some other seifish and unworthy end. It has been affirmed that the most uncompromis-

ing enemies of this measure of reform are to be found in the ranks of the profession itself, and principally among those of our brethern who have been allured from the elevating and ennobling pursuit of their legitimate business, to the exciting, but unsatisfactory arena of politics. This is certainly true to some extent, but we are happy to say that we know of several political doctors whose regard for their original vocation has suffered no abatement whatever, and who, so far from stultifying themselves and disgracing the honorable titles they bear, by opposing this plan for the improvement of the profession, are its most zealous friends and warmest advocates. Some of these, fortunately, are members elect of the General Assembly, and upon their zeal in our cause, together with the influence which they must exert as men of education, cultivation and ability, upon the legislative body, we chiefly rely for the success of our undertaking, and the passage of such a bill as the Committee will present during the coming winter. If there be a physician who is prepared to dishonor himself by opposing us in this effort to advance the most essential interests of our calling, we beg his attention, whilst a few words of advice and warming are poured into his ear. You are a member of an honorable profession. You bear a title, which, though assumed voluntarily, must remain associated with your name until the sands of life are exhausted. You cannot sever the ties which bind you to the Doctorate; for the world will regard you as the representative of your class under every variety of circumstances, and as it is impossible to dissolve your connection with the profession, whatever concerns its interests effects your likewise; whatever victories are won for it, are your triumphs also, and whatever of dishonor attaches itself thereto is shared by you equally with its most worthy and devoted disciple. It is a duty then, imposed alike by every consideration of seif-interest, as well as by the higher incentives which more elevated sentiments engender, to vindicate its honor, to defend its rights, and to assist in the advancement of its interest without regard to the personal sacrifices which this championship demands. Your brethren expect this of you as an act of justice to them and to yourself, whilst the intelligent of every calling, addressing you as " Doctor"-recognizing your connection with the most honorable of the learned professions, and esteeming you a representative of your vocation and an exponent of its sentiments, are only amused or disgusted with your efforts to ignore your professional obligations, and to prostrate a vocation which deserves your most grateful support, that you may build up your fortunes upon its humiliation and ruin. In placing yourself thus in a position of antagonism to this movement, you are arraying all the influence and position at your command against that which a large majority of the most respectable physicians of the State recognize as the most practicable and efficient means for protecting the people against imposition, and for elevating the medical profession in Carolina. You are refusing to cooperate in a plan which seeks to advance the cause of learning and humanity by raising the standard of qualification among those to whom the honor of medicine, and the lives of the citizens of the state are confided. You are attempting to play the demagogue even at the expense of the mortification and defeat of those honorable men who have intiated this movement, and with whom every obligation of honor, of self-respect, of patriotism and of humanity should constrain you to act. You are striking a most ungrateful and cowardly blow at a vocation in whose cause the earliest and noblest aspirations of your heart were enlisted, and ir the pursuit of which you first gained admittance into the houses and the hearts of the partial friends who have advanced you. You may elicit the plaudits of the gallery-for men delight in the spectacle of a divided house. You may overwhelm us with defeat-for so long as passion and prejudice rule the hour, the right cannot prevail. But of this you may be assured; your applause will be that which greets the mountebank. Your triumph will be that of the parricide, and your reward the unmeasured scorn, the ineffable contempt, the utter loathing which

is the traitor's doom. The idea that the people are opposed to this reform, or that they consider us the advocates of an exclusive system, and the supporters of a proud and privileged class, is as absurd in itself as it is prejudicial to the interests of the Profession. The truth is, a deep sense of the inefficiency of our medical graduates pervades every class of the community. The public has lost its confidence in the Physicians of the present day, and no longer accords to them that respectful consideration without which they are powerless for good in their respective spheres of action. The people have been taught by sad experience that multitudes of Practioners are annually sent forth from the Colleges, unlearned even in the rudiments of the most ordinary education, ignorant of first principles of medical science, and without a single moral qualification for the responsible duties of their position, to acquire knowledge at the expense of human suffering, to grope onward towards the light which experience affords, when every step is upon an agoinzed frame and a breaking heart, and to fill their pockets with gold either by pandering to the appetites of the vicious, flattering the presumptuous pride of the rich, or spreading their sails to every popular breeze, dreaming only of an El Dorado in the distance. Every reflecting man, whatever his station, feels that he has a personal interest in this matter, and realizes that his life has been endangered, and his property jeopardized by this deterioration in the qualification of those who profess to be the legitimate sons of Æsculapius. It is for this reason that quacks and charlatans abound. This fact accounts for the immense sale of nostrums and panaceas throughout the land. This conviction has laid the corner stone of all

those false and unphysical systems which have deluded the popular mind, and disgraced the country in these latter times. And it is on this account, that the necessity for the employment of some effective means to elevate the dignity of the Profession, and to improve its members in the knowledge of their calling, is felt alike by the more respectable Physicians themselves, and by a discriminating public. In a word, if we desire to retain the confidence of our patients; if we wish to make the profession something more than a trade; if we would restore medicine to that commanding and responsible position once secured for it by the learning and virtue of its early disciples; if we would blot out the dishonorable stains which the cupidity, the depravity and the ignorance of its pretended votaries have cast upon the noblest of all the sciences; if we would tear the mask from the face of hypocrisy and pretension, and show their corruptions to the world; if we would be true to ourselves, to the interests of our most exalted calling, and to the promptings of humanity itself, we must unite cordially and unanimously in support of a measure which is not only pregnant with immediate benefits to us as a class, and to the public at large, but which is to serve as a fulcrum, whereon the lever of reform will find a sure support, until medicine has been elevated, at least in Carolina, to that honorable place in the estimation of men, which is its legitimate sphere, and appropriate destiny.

For the Standard. THE "NEW TEA."-THE MATTE OF PARA-GUAY-THE YOPON OF CAROLINA.

ASHEBOROUGH, Randolph Co., October 16, 1858. Messes. Editors: I notice in your paper of the 18th inst., an editorial article, stating that one object of the Paraguay expedition is to introduce into the country the MATTE or Paraguay Tea, in other words the prepared leaf of the Ilex Paraguansis-(Paraguænian Holly.) Now if you will allow me some space in your columns, I can prove, to North-Carolinians at least, that there is no use introducing what already exists in large quantities in this country. In short, it is my opinion that the Yopon of Carolina is identical with the Matte of Paraguay, and I am sure all persons who examine the subject will come to the same conclusion. Dr. Jas. Johnston, in his excellent work-Chemistry of Common Lifespeaking of the Paraguay tea, says:

"The tree which yields the Yerba (or plant par excellence,) as this tea is called, does not appear to be an object of culture. It grows spontaneously, in extensive natural plantations, amid the forests of Paraguay. * * * * The merchants fit out parties of men, chiefly Indians, for the purpose of collecting the Yerba, and at the proper season proceed to the forests. When in the course of their journey they come to a Yerbal, or growth of Matte trees, sufficiently extensive to make it worth while to halt and collect the leaves, they begin by constructing a long line of wigwams, which they cover with the broad leaves of the Banana and Palm. An open space is then prepared, of which the soil is beaten with heavy mallets until it becomes hard and smooth. Over this is erected a kind of arch, made of hurdles, called a Barbaqua, upon which the Yerba branches are placed. Beneath these a large fire is kept up until the foliage is thoroughly dried and roasted, without being scorched or suffered to ignite. The hard floor is then swept clean, the dried branches are laid upon it, and the now brittle leaves

beaten off with sticks." Now for the analogy. Every one acquainted with Yopon will at once recognize a striking similarity in the mode of preparation. The smaller branches of the tree are gathered and put in large kettles over a slow fire until the leaves and stems are thoroughly dried, then are they chopped up and packed away in sacks or barrels. The manner of preparation of the leaf for drinking is the same in both. The Paraguænians, however, drink the tea through a tube similar to those used for mint juleps by our " fancy ' young men. The only matter of discord between the two which I can notice is, Johnston says the leaf of the Matte is about 4 inches long-the leaf of Yopon is not more than two or three. In this however he may have been mistaken, as his information was obtained from others. The leaf of the Matte is bordered with fine serates, so is that of Yopon, Johnston states that the tea, when allowed to stand awhile, becomes very dark in color. Such is exactly the case with the Yopon. He says that the Paraguænians attribute almost miraculous powers to it as an invigorant of the wasted system. The same may truly be said of Yopon. I heard of one good old lady, speaking of its properties, who said that it had kept her out of Heaven for twenty-five years. And I have, within my own observation, remarkable cases of its beneficial effects. Johnston says of the Matte, it will, if taken in excess, intoxicate; that it will calm the restless and excite the torpid. The same can with truth be said of Yopon.

But again: I have before me a paper published in Edenton, in 1856, in which a communication is copied from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, and the editor, in copying it, remarks the parallelism between the Matte and Yopon. I shall make an extract from the communication. It is dated San Paulo, Brazil, 1855; and after some introductory remarks upon the extensive trade in Matte, says:

" Matte is the name of the prepared article of the tree or shrub, which is commonly known to botanists as the Ilex Paraguansas. It is also classified by Von Mortius as belonging to the Rhama family, and he gives it the scientific name of Cassine Gougonya. The Spaniards usually denominate it the

Yerba de Paraguay. "I was not a little pleased to find that my friend, Dr. R., (an American Physician and botanist,) was perfectly acquainted with the mode of its preparation as well as its class and family. The pleasure thus derived, however, gave way to astonishment, when he informed me that in the United States the Paraguay tea not only was to be found, but was actually used as a beverage by the people of the region where it grew. Dr. R. recounted to me one day in his office at Limeira, his wonderful adventures when a younger man he roamed over nearly every Southern and Western State, hunting for the weed which was vulgarly supposed to cause milk-sickness. Although he did not find the cause of that disease, which has so damaged many a speculation in western towns and villages, yet he made the acquaintance of a little tree in North-Carolina, from the leaves of which many of the country people of the Old North State "made tea." If I remember rightly, he informed me that it was the Ilex Euponia : but scientific readers must not hold me responsible for the name, as my note book may probably mislead me. A few years after, Dr. R. was in this most glorious field for a botanist in the world—this Southern Brazil, whose magnificent flore has been the wild delight of every favored follower of Linnæus that has been permitted to enter it. In the course of his rambles, he encountered the Ilex Paraguaensis, and immediately saluted it as his old acquaintance (under features but little different) of North-Carolina. Some months elapsed and he visited Paranagua; and he was almost as much surprised at another discovery, which was not, however, in the botanical line. He found in this out-of-the-way place, an American woman engaged in the delightful art of preparing pork and beans for natives, and for-eigners who might patronize her establishment. In cenversation with Dr. R. in regard to matte, she exclaimed, "Why, Doctor, this is the same truck we use in Carolina to make tea." Here was a most

striking confirmation of the true conclusion of sci-Now, with these proofs and coincidences, I think my case is pretty fairly made out,-that the Matte of Paraguay and the Yopon of North-Carolina are nearly, if not entirely, the same. The Yopon of our coast is very generally drank among the poorer classes in that section, and many of the captains of vessels prefer a supply of it to coffee, as they say their men are with it able to endure more fatigue and accomplish more labor. It grows wild upon our eastern coast, but when cultivated and trimmed, makes a beautiful tree. I have been told that there are several trees in this county, but have never seen them. A gentleman not long since informed me that it was grown in New Orleans as a hedge tree. Quantities of it are sold throughout the eastern part of this State and Virginia. It retails in the markets of Edenton, Elizabeth City and Plymouth at from 50 to 75 cents per bushel. This, however, is the roughly prepared stuff. I have no doubt should some pains be taken to prepare it and bring it beforthe public, it might be made a valuable article o commerce. And, now, with these facts in the light it seems to me to be a useless business for the United States to begin to import that of which she has a sufficiency to export.

The writer in the Journal of Commerce closes his article as follows: "I hope that this little communication may come under the eye of some North-Carolina gentleman, who has a turn for such matters, and will give an examination of the bearing Ilez, which is found in his State, and which has so long furnished a beverage to some of the eastern people." Without being anything of a botanist, but ever having the interest of his State at heart, your humble correspondent took upon himself this task, and in the fall of 1856, on returning from the East, brought with him to the State Fair, a package for exhibition, and also a package for each of the editorial fraternity of the city of Raleigh, intending to accompany it with a communication to the State Agricultural Society, giving all the information within his reach concerning it. But amidst the confusion at the depot, the article of baggage containing the communication was lost, as were also the packages of Yopon. Since that time the press of other engagements has prevented my attention being called to it, until seeing your announcement concerning the "New Tea," I concluded to make known to you, and I doubt not to many others, that the Government was about to import that which has for years existed in the benighted borders of poor old Rip Van Winkle.

I accompany this with enough of the Tea to make you a cup or two. Try it. Yours, &c., H. E. C.

For the Standard. As there is now a calm in the public mind well fitted for the consideration of financial matters, and that mind, although the press of the State is silent on the subject, is deeply engaged in inquiry and deliberation on the currency and debt of the State. I propose to offer some suggestions for the consideration of the members elect to the General Assembly. It is known that this body must provide the means of redeeming about \$700,000 of the debt of the State, which falls due between the sessions of 1858 and

There are two modes of doing this, which at once occur to the mind: 1st, by taxation; 2d, by the is-

sue of State bonds. The former is not likely to be resorted to except to a limited extent. The addition in each year 1859 and 1860 of \$350,000 to the sum necessary to be raised to supply the current governmental expenses and interest on the debt already created and in the process of creation, would be very onerous, and not likely to meet with favor from any quarter.

The latter mode would involve a sale of the bonds at a discount, and would not tend to strengthen the credit of those already in being. Indeed, unless some strong and reliable provision were made for the speedy redemption of the bonds issued to liquidate the debt thus postponed, the very issuing of them would depreciate the State credit Such, briefly, is our monetary condition.

The public mind seems also to be settled in the conclusion that the present Bank of the State must be re-chartered, or another one created. Now, my suggestion is this:

1. Charter a bank, or re-charter the bank of the State, with a capital of \$2,500,000. Its stock to consist of the School fund, and the University fund, and the residue of individual stock.

2. Let it be the duty of the bank to redeem \$500. 000 in value of the bonds as they fall due, or earlier if the bank and holder can agree; the bank to hold them and receive six per cent. on them until they shall be redeemed by the State,-the State redeeming at least \$50,000 each year, and more if it shall choose; thus making the total redemption, at the furthest, in ten years. As the bonds shall be redeemed the amount paid to become stock in the bank. The increase of capital will thus be gradual, and if, by the accumulation, it shall become too great, it may be curtailed by application to the Legisla-

3. The basis of capital, however, on which discounts are to be made, is not to be larger than the amount of actual money capital, not reckoning as a part thereof, any portion of the unredeemed bonds. This will prevent the dangerous experiment of banking on a permanent basis of State credit. In the division of dividends, the stock will be represented in full at \$2,500,000.

4. Let the bank be required to lend the State \$200,000 without interest. 5. Let the bank pay out no notes in the negotiation of paper but its own issue. This is found to be

the surest guaranty against excessive issues. 6. Let the excess of dividends beyond 8 per cent. on individual stock be paid to the State far the school fund.

7. Let there be a contingent fund, not exceeding 6 or 7 per cent. on the operating capital, which, on the winding up of the bank, shall belong to the

8. Let there be no tax on the bank, in consideration of the advantages and bonuses to the State.

9. Let there be no bill issued under \$5. I omit to specify any other provisions, because they are mere matters of detail; and if these are acceptable, it cannot be readily supposed there will be much difficulty as to those of less importance.

If such a charter shall be passed at the early part of the session, the success or failure of it will be shown in a few weeks-whether the charter shail continue the present bank or originate a new one.

Nors .- This scheme is presented after much and long de beration. I well know how easy self-deception is in a pursuit of some favorite policy; and to guard against that, present this scheme now, with the approval of several whose experience is strong proof that the main features, at least, are utilitarian and practical.

For the Standard. KINNIE'S CREEK, HARNETT COUNTY, N. C.,

October 22nd, 1858. MESSRS. EDITORS: I see a statement in the Christian Sun, dated Oct. 15th, a paper published by Mr.

W. B. Wellons, Suffolk, Va., which reads thus: "Several of our subscribers at post offices above Raleigh, N. C., complain that the Sun is not received regularly. The fault lies on some of the routes in that State. The paper is sent regularly to David Fuquay, Kinnie's Creek, Harnett Co., N. C., and yet he informs us that he has not received a paper in three months. There is woful neglect somewhere."

As Mr. Wellons complains of the reglectful management of the post offices in North-Carolina, and even designates my office, I will take this method of informing the gentleman that so far as the charge of woful neglect of the post offices in North-Carolina is concerned, it is utterly false and very unjust. For the Christian Sun for David Fuquay is received at this office regularly; and he, Fuquay, requested me to send his papers to Mr. A. W. Betts' store, which I have done regularly. And if be, Mr. Fuquay, will apply for his papers where he directed me to send them, I guess he can get them. Therefore I do hope that no more so unjust charges will be preferred against the Post Offices in North-Carolina. DANIEL CUTTS, P. M.,

Kinnie's Creek, Harnett Co., N. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY—In Equity.—Benton Williams and others vs. the Heirs of Eliz. Martin and others.—Sale of Real Es-

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1858, of the Court of Equity for the county of Wake in the above enti-tled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on the 3d Monday in November next, being the 15th day, the Lands in the pleadings described, to wit: A tract of land containing fifty-three acres, which, during her life-time was the property and estate of Lucy Williams, deceased, which she purchased of William J. Burrow and Henrietta Burrow. TERMS OF SALE :- A credit of six months will be given to purchasers upon their entering into bond with approved surety, bearing interest from the day of sale; fifty dollars of purchase money to be paid in cash. Given under my hand, at office, this 18th of Oct., 1858.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E. (Pr Adv. \$6.) 85-waswtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY—In Equity.—William H. Page and others ex parts.—Sale of Real Estate.

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1858, of the Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1858, of the Court of Equity for the county of Wake, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell the lands described in the pleadings, on the premises, on the 13th day of November, 1858, to wit: A tract of land containing two hundred and thirty acres, adjoining the lands of Oscar Page, R. George's heirs, Robert Wetherspoon, and the Dower lands of Frances Page.

Another tract of land containing 1151/4 acres, in the Western part of Wake county, on the North-Carolina Railroad, adjoining the lands of William Burges and others.

Terms of Sale:—A credit of nine months will be given

TERMS OF SALE: - A credit of nine months will be given to purchasers, upon their entering into bonds with approved sureties, bearing interest from the day of sale-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash.

Given under my hand, at office, this 18th of Oct, 1858.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

(Pr. Adv. 6\$.)

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA-WARD OUNTY.- In the matter of Eliza Primrose, Guardian of Robert Primrose et als.-In Equity.-Sale of Real fa

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1858, in the above entitled cause, the modersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on the 3d Monday of November next, being the 15th day, the lands in the pleadings mentioned, to wit.

An undivided fourth part of the following Real Estate:

A tract of land in Wake county on Steep Hill Creek, Mirr Branch and Long Branch, containing between eighteen and Branch and Long Branch, containing between eighteen and nineteen hundred acres. On the said lands there are tale. able Grist and Saw Mills.

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of one year as to one-half, and two years for the residue of the purchase money will be given to purchasers, upon their entering into bond with approved surety bearing interest from the day of sale.

Given under my hand, at office, this 26th day of October

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E. (Pr. Adv. \$6.)

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER is now in receipt of a large and varied stock, in his line, just selected by himself in the Northern markets, to an examination of which he in vites the public, embracing every variety of

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Buskins, Bro. gans, Rubbers, Water Proofs, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Children and Servants. From the finest and most tasty, to the coarsest and most durable; which he offers for sale on the most reasonable

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING. He still carries on the manufacturing of Boots and Shoe in all its branches. With first rate workmen, and the best in all its branches. With first rate workmen, and the best supply of materials he has ever had, he feels confident of being able to please all who favor him with their custom.

TO THE TRADE, he offers the very best stock of FIND.

INGS of all kinds, which he offers on the most liberal terms. Thankful for the generous patronage heretofore bestoned, he respectfully solicits its continuance, hoping to give satisfaction by faithful attention and good work.

HENRY PORTER Raleigb, Oct. 19, 1858. HEAVY DOUBLE-SOLED BROGAN SHOES

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the Merchants, Farmers, and all interested, that we have a large stock of HEAVY DOUBLE-SOLED BROGAN SHOES, (both ruen's and women's,) made of the best materials. rial and workmanship. Also, a large assortment of Leather Belting,

both double and single, of all sizes, made from the best Northern Belt Leather; stretched by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted. Having made extensive inprovements, both in the quality and style of our GOODS, and having superior facilities for the prosecution of our business, our prices will, in all cases, be found to be as low as can be had in New York or Boston. Goods carefully packed and sent according to di-

C. M. & G. LINES. Thomasville, N. C., Oct. 26, 1858.

NEW JEWELRY. CHAS. H. THOMPSON has just returned from New York, with a splendid assortment of New and Fashionable Jewelry, Embracing all the latest styles, and including a fine assort-

Silver Goods, &c., &c. He solicits a call from his friends. Watches and jewelry neatly repaired on the shortest CHAS. H. THOMPSON.

No. 22 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1858. OAK-CITY HOUSE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS POPULAR RESTAURANT, well supplied with imported and domestic Liquors, Wines, Ale, and Segars, Oysters, Fish Birds, &c., will be open during the winter. Meals served at all hours. Private Rooms for October 8, 1858.

NEW BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,

AT THE OLD STAR OFFICE, (Opposite the Presbyterian Church,) RALEIGH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Raleigh and the vicinity generally, that he will promptly and punctually attend to the binding of Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals of all kinds and in any style, plain or ornamental, on moderate terms. Also Blank Books manufactured to order, and ruled to any pattern for the public offices. A share of patronage respectfully solicited.

JNO. J. CHAPLIN. 14-w&swif.

COAL, LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, GUA-NO, Clover, Timothy, Rye and Oats for seeding, Salt. 2500 Tons Anthracite, English and Virginia Grate, Stove, Foundry and Smiths' Coal; 1200 Casks Lime and Plaster; 300 Casks Hydraulic Cement;

10000 Bushels Seed Oats, Rye, Clover and Timothy; 300 Tons Bird Island and Stearn's patent Guano; Coarse, ground, fine, family packages Salt, For sale at cash prices by

Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 28, 1858.

FRESH OYSTERS! FRESH OYSTERS!! Pepper's Corner Again Open.
HIS HOUSE, recently known as the St. now open and will be conducted as a FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT. The subscriber has rented the upper stories of the premises, and will attend solely to the business of furnishing for his tables everything, of the best kind, which

this and the Norfolk markets can afford. W. R. PEPPER, Proprietor. Raleigh, Oct. 19, 1858. CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE.

SAINSWAIN'S "SPARKLING CALIFORNIA" is pro-nounced by the best of judges, to be the purest and most deliciously flavored Wine yet introduced into this country. Connoisseurs and others are particularly solicited to test its superiority over the best French or other impored Wines.
For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
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Raleigh, Oct. 19, 1858. JOTICE.-THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Raleigh & Gaston Reilroad Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital stock of said Company for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, payable on the 2th day of December thereafter.

W. W. VASS, Treas. 86-1d. Raleigh, Oct. 20, 1858. PRESH BUCKWHEAT-

Sugar House Syrup,

Just received by

JONES & MOORE.

86-49 Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1858. 5 BBLS. NORTHERN IRISH POTATOES-20 Boxes Eastern Cheese, 20 " English Dairy Cheese,

Received this day by JONES & MOORE October 26, 1858. TOTICE.—THE DELEGATES OF THE CHURCHES It to the Baptist State Convention, are requested on their arrival, to present themselves to the Committee at the Old Baptist Church, where homes will be assigned them. Raleigh, Oct. 28, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE.

N THURSDAY, 25TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at the Forest Paper Mills, I will sell at Public Auc. tion, on a credit of six months, all of the interest in said Company belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Miller, late of Granville county. S. S. ROYSTER, Adm'r.

HUNGARIAN WINES. HOSE in want of a superior bottled Wine, either me dicinally or for dining and party purposes, will find the Hungarian Wine purer and infinitely better than any of the French Wines of the present day. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD. Raleigh, Oct. 19, 1858. BY A TEACHER who has had two years' experience in teaching school, a situation in a private or preparation

Address D. B., Chapel Hill, Box 308. Occtober 7, 1858. 82-6t. DR. DANIEL DUPRE.

RESIDENCE AND OFFICE AT MRS. DUPRE'S Boarding House, Fayetteville Street, (Opposite Bunk of Cape Fear.)

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to accommodate with board and lodging ten or twelve members of the approaching Legislature.

GEO. T. COOKE. Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1858.

NOTICE.

OFFICE WIL. & WELDON RAIL ROAD CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22nd, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS of the Wilmington & Weldon, R. R.
Co., bave declared a dividend of 3 per cent, from the profits of the last six months, payable to stockkolders on and after the 12th of November next.

IAS S. GREEN Sect'v. JAS. S. GREEN, Sect'y.

FOR HIRE.—I have for hire a likely negro boy. Apply to WM. R. RICHARDSON. Raleigh, Oct. 19, 1858.

200 CORDS WANTED AT LAWRENCE'S HO-Raleigh, Oct. 19, 1858.

84-St.